NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - THE DUKE'S MOTTO. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- SHE STOOPS TO WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - DESCRAIN OF STRINMARS

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE Broadway .- MILLINER'S NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers.-THE DURK'

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.-THE DUEE'S DEVICE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway - Gree, Tost Turne and Wife, Cost, Nutr and Minnie Warren, at all hours Faint Heart-Twas I. Afternoon and Eveptor

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad way. - Etulorian Songs, Buntusques, Danger &c. - I al

WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL, 514 Broadway. -- ETHIO FORCE DANCES, AC. -- RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway .- Songs. BURLESQUES,

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 446 Broadway.-BALLETS MU-EUM OF ANATOMY, GIS Broadway, -Curtor Woshesis and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - BIRIO

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

THE NEW GEOGRAPHICAL FEAT.

All scientific persons, all geographical stu dents, in fact all classes, are greatly interested by the discovery of the sources of the river Nile. Some days since we published a map of the newly discovered regions. We will produce in the WEEKLY HERALD-to appear on Saturday-this map, improved by data received by last steamer, the Persia; also additional details, which will appear with the interesting accounts we have already published of this great discovery.

THE SITUATION.

Up to noon yesterday no advices touching any late movements of the army before Vicksburg had been received by the government. All stories of attacks and repulses of Grant's army are totally discredited.

It is stated in despatches from Cincinnati yeste day, by way of Cairo, that the base of our lines extends from right to left on the Mississippi, from Yazoo to the lower part of Vicksburg, over six miles in the rear of the rebels and east of the city. We hold undisputed possession of everything between the Black river bridge and sixty feet of bills in the rear of the rebel army. At the last accounts General Frank Blair's division had started for the Big Black river bridge. His desti-

Admiral Porter sends an official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the proceedings of the gunboats at Vicksburg, acting in co-operation with General Grant's army. Admiral Porter also sends a despatch relative to the loss of the gunboat Cincinnati. She endured a tremendous fire from the rebel batteries, and went down in shoal water with her flag still flying.

The progress of our forces around Port Hudsis very favorable. The siege goes on well, with every prospect of success. Our correspondence by the steamer Cromwell, from New Orleans, gives a very full account of the movements there up to the 27th. The New Orleans journals of the 28th, however, furnish the latest news from that point. The place appears to be so completely invested as to render its capture a matter of cer-

It was officially known in Washington yesterday that the rebel privateer Alabama was off Campeachy on the 13th ult. peachy on the 12th ult.

Great excitement exists in Chicago in conse quence of the P der of General Burnside to suppress the Ty nes of that city. After midnight on Tuesday a writ was issued by Judge Drummond, restre ining the military authorities from suppressir g the paper until a permament writ of injunction could be asked for in open court. In deflance of this order, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, after nearly the whole edition of the paper had been worked off, a file of soldiers broke into the office and took possession of the establishment for several hours. During the day bills were circulated throughout the city, calling on all loyal citizens to meet in front of the Times office at eight o'clock last night, "to take counsel together in regard to the recent infamous and tyrannical order of Major Beneral Ambrose E. Burnside suppressing newspapers always democratic, and consequently

always loyel." The grand Pence Convention, advertised for several days previously, took place in and around the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon and evening. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever convened in this city. An address and resolutions, urging peace in the strongest manner and denouncing the administration in the most violent fashion, were adopted. Every allusion to peace was hailed with tremendous applause, and every time the name of Gen. McCiellan was mentioned a perfect storm of enthusiasm was occasioned. The mention of Mr. Vallandigham's name was also the signal for very decided approbation. The speeches were in time with the resolutions, exceedingly denunciatory of the administration, and in, favor of a cessation of hostilities and the shedding of blood immediately, on any honorable terms. The principal orators were Attorney General Wootten, of Delaware: Fernando Wood, George Francis Train, Judge Flanders, Hou. Mr. Dinninny, Judge McCunn and Mr. Wood, of Virginia.

amships Persia and Edinburg arrived at Tom Queenstown yesterday morning. a trings European news, with our files 174 bence, lated to the 24th of May-

sporal Hooker's refrest across it be of received in Pingland.

our troops were saved, while the rebels and rebel ympathizers were rejoiced that so many of them

were cut off.

The feverish egitation for a war with the United States, which disaffected Great Britain lately, had completely subsided. It was announced in the underwriters' rooms

in Liverpool that the cargoes of the American ships Nora, Louisa Hatch and Charles Hill, which were destroyed by the Alabama, were owned by and consigned to English subjects. Loud calls were made on the Cabinet of England, orging instant action in the matter.

Rebel agents in Paris had proposed a scheme of a second cotton loan for the Confederates, to the extent of five millions of pounds sterling; but the Messrs. Rothschild refused to negotiate it.

A Dublin correspondent of the London Times says that the American who represented himself laborers to the United States, but who was regarded by the English authorities in Cork as a recruit ing officer for the Union army, was an impostor, and had absconded. A Catholic clergyman in the of county Cork had taken fifty young men from his

Lord Brougham was announced to take the chair at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in London, but declined to attend, as he was "anxlous to avoid any expression of opinion which might be at variance with the policy of neutrality which England had adopted with regard to the civil war in America."

France was seriously agitated by the election canvass. The candidates in opposition to the government of the Emperor were numerous, firm in attitude and highly popular. The list includes the names of MM. Thiers, Odillon Barrot and Ernest Baroche. M. de Persigny had addressed letter to the Prefect of the Seine, in which he de nounces M. Thiers to the electors, as being "con

nected with the enemies of the Emperor."

The Polish revolution was again extending. The accounts lately received of an insurrection in Volhynia, Podolia and that part of the Ukraine watered by the Dnieper are confirmed. The insu gents had fortified themselves in the town Lubar, which they had rendered inaccessible by causing the overflow of the river Sloutch. The were commanded by M. Dunin, an officer of great merit. The authorities in Poland are forming bands of peasants in the Western provinces of Russia "for the protection of per sons and for keeping open the communica tions." This is thought to mean that the F government is endeavoring to rouse the peasant of the old Polish provinces against their landlords and if its efforts are successful we may hear of mas sacres all over the land. Battles had been fough and victories gained on both sides. The insurgen corps under Wymouski, Zapolowicz and Cziriwer ski have been completely defeated. The Mar chester Guardian says:—"The trades unionist of London, who recently waited upon Mr. Adam to express their cordial desire that the Confede rate States should be completely crushed in their efforts to achieve their independence, had an in terview with Lord Palmerston on Monday for the purpose of urging a war against Russia if that mpire refused to give freedom to Poland."

Dion Boucicault and George Jordan, the acto have addressed a letter each to the London Tim on the subject of their theatrical and matrimonic

Consols closed in London on the 23d of May a 93% a 93% for money. American stocks were firmer. The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 23d inst., and all descriptions advance slightly. Provisions were dull, but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following is the State ticket which is supposed to be elected in the rebellious portion of

Governor...William Smith.

Lieutenant Governor...John D. Imboden.

The candidates chosen were run as democrats opposition to the old line whig and Know ng tickets. They received some thirty voles, which were clandestinely, cast in Wheeling. The following are the names of the members of Congress who are believed to be elected :-

District.

3—W. C. Wickham.

4— Collier.

5—Thomas S. Bocock.

6—William C. Rives.

8—D. C. De Jarnette.

The First, Second, leventh, Fourteenth, First Counties.

13—Walter Preston.

13—Walter Preston.

14—Walter Preston.

15—Walter Preston.

15—Walter Preston.

16—Walter Preston.

18—Walter Preston.

18 counties which form the new State of mia and the loyal portions on the Eastern shore.

Lees and Griffin, seamen, charged with murder on board ship Sally Westen, by poison, will be tried before Judge Shipman to-day, in the United

The schooner Maria Bishop, which was captured on the 17th of May last, off Charleston harbor, by the Courier, Commander Cressey, was aban doned. Her cargo was brought to New York in the wrecking schooner Henry W. Johnson. The Dia-trict Attorney filed a libel yesterday for the condemnation of the cargo, amongst which there are eventeen bales of cotton.

Extraordinary evidence came up yesterday in the Christie will case. Dr. Bouton was exhad exhumed the body of the alleged testator and held a post mortem examination upon it. The bones of the neck were produced in court, and those parts contacting with the skull were found to be fractured in eight different places from the effects of his leap from the bedroom window. This, with the infirm condition of the testa-tor's mind before he made the alleged will, was adduced to show mental incompetence to perform

day-Judges Sutherland (P. J.), Clerke and Leonard presiding-rendered half a dozen decisions, der question, in the suit between Lewis H. Meyers and ex-Judge J. J. Roosevell. It appears that, and ex-Judge J. J. Roosevelt. It appears that, some few years ago, Judge Roosevelt lent \$8,000 on bond and mortgage to Samuel Bowne, who, since then, conveyed his property to Meyers, subject to the mortgage. The money was loaned his Sid, and was to be returned in gold or its equivalent. The amount of the loan was offered in "greenbacks," but refused by Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Mayers sues to have the mortgage delivered up. The question was argued some months ago, and the Court now unanimously decide in favor of Mr. Roosevelt—that the greenbacks are not equivalent to gold-thereby in effect declaring that Congress cannot pass a law which will impair the

obligations of existing contracts. The immigration to this port continues as large as ever. The number of arrivals last week was 5,150, which makes the grand total since January 1, 49,682, against 20,688 in the same period of last year. The meeting of the Emigration Commis-sioners yesterday was devoid of public interest. The balance of the commutation fund amounts to

without, however, any great pressure of stocks for sale.
Gold was dell, and closed at five P. M. at about 145%. Exchange was about 100. Money was active, but not scarce; call loans 6 a 7 per cent.

The demand for cotten was quite active Festerday, and

middlings were up to 64c. a 55c. In floar there was less doing and prices were ensettled. The inpulsy for wheat, corn and cale was animated and outstiens were gene-rally in a 2c. higher. Transactions in provisions were loss extensive, without any remarkable change in pri the grocery market was active for only sugars and me ses, which were it m. Whitever for the day and dend data area by the British press with light sales. A fair demand prevailed for hay Jaila with light sales. A faile demand prevaled to hay laths, now have and goal alies at stondy rates. Holes, old, m tals lish, home, hope, rice, seeds, spices, tobsecound the Laverpool thank tores were quest. The freight market was only

The Great Struggle for the Mississippi-

Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The great struggle for the Mississippl is now reduced to two points, the capture of which will give to the government the complete control of the great river from its sources to the sea, and the loss of which by the rebellion will be as decisive against it as the cutting in two of an army on the field of battle. These two points are Vicksburg and Port Hudson, both completely invested by the land and naval forces of the Union, and with every prospect in each case of complete success.

General Pemberton, the rebel commander Vicksburg, estimates the investing force of Gen. Grant at sixty thousand men. The rebel force inside the defences of the besieged city hardly exceeds, we dare say, twenty thousand men Forty-five miles inland, at Jackson city, is Gen. Joe Johnston, with the fragment of an army reported as not exceeding fifteen thousand men When driven out of Jackson by General Grant it was less than six thousand. The additional nine thousand have doubtless been picked up from the debris of General Pember ton's army, left behind in his disastrous retreat to Vicksburg. From these data, not omittin the powerful co-operation of Admiral Porter gunboat squadron, all the advantages of the situation at Vicksburg appear to be so largely in the possession of General Grant as to ance the remotest misglying of

Next, with regard to Port Hudson, som three hundred miles below, the strength and the chances seem to be as strongly in our favor. The rebel garrison is represented as not ex-ceeding ten thousand men. They are invested on the land side by General Banks, with a vete ran army which, we presume, musters more than twenty thousand men, and on the water side by the gunboat squadron of that famous and fearless old sea lion, Admiral Farragut Here, too, as at Vicksburg, the rebel garrison is reported to be on a very short allowance o provisions, while all resources from the outside re entirely cut off. Surely, then, in view o all these facts, the fate of Vicksburg and Port Hudson is sealed, and there is no escape for

But there may be other facts and probabili ties worthy of consideration. We have no means of knowing what has been going on all this time behind Joe Johnston. Reinforcements from Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, North Carolina and from Tennessee may have been moving to join him by thousands. He may thus, possibly, this day have an army around him of fifty thousand men, and with this force moving upon the rear of General Grant there would probably be an end of the siege of Vicksburg. We hope, however, that before this day the siege has been ended by General Grant's occupation of the city. We think that the destructive raids of our cavalry all through the State of Mississippi and acros the northern counties of Alabama and Georgia and the destructive inland march of General Grant's army, have so broken up the enemy's communications and railway facilities, and have made such havoc of their depots and stores of supplies, that General Johnston has found it slow work to increase his army, and extremely difficult to feed even the limited

force under his command. But as we know from experience that th rebels can subsist almost upon nothing, and march for a week from twenty to thirty miles day barefooted, and as Joe Jol the man who stole away from Genera Patterson in the Shenandoah valley, and cross ed over the Blue Ridge and came into the first battle of Bull run just in time to turn a rebel defeat into a great rebel victory, we know that he requires vigilant watching. The only way to make assurance doubly sure at Vicksbu and Port Hudson is to push down reinforce ments to Grant and Banks. To render then completely successful all the forces of General Burnside in Kentucky could be spared; for with the much greater object in view, Kentucky might be wisely left for a few weeks to defend herself against ap rehended raids of rebel gueril-las. Genera', Halleck and the Secretary of War ne in their hands. If they win the Will liberally share in the glory of the crowning triumphs of the war; but if they lose nothing but their immediate expulsion from office will save the administration from penalties of the righteous indignation of the loyal States. The people have the fullest confidence in Grant and Banks and in the sterling soldiers whem they command; but they have learned to be distrustful of the sluggishness of the War Office. Give us Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and

and the President will be compelled to cut them adrift. TRANSATIANTIC TELEGRAPHS .- Mr. Cyrus W. Field left for Europe yesterday, to complete the arrangements for a telegraph across th North Atlantic, via Queenstown and Newfoundland. Signor Arturo de Marcoartu, chief engineer of the Spanish corps, is now in this city preparing to underto to lay a tele-graphic cable across the Southern Atlantic, from Cane St. Vincent to Cape St. Roque. The latter gentleman has published a very interesting pamphlet, in which he fully and clearly explains the enterprise in which he is engaged, and demonstrates its feasibility and

Secretary Stanton and General Halleck will be

excused all their past blunders; but let them

fail to secure the great prizes within their grasp,

the certain; that it will be amply remunera-About this last point, however, there oan be no question. Competition is the soni of business in transoceanic telegraph lines as in everything else. We are in favor of having as many cables laid as possible, so that if one breaks or is obstructed another may be available, and so that no monopoly may dictate exorbitant terms for the transmission of messages. In his pamphiet Signor de Marcoartu gives a brief, imparial and intelligent account of the various submarine telegraphs now in actual operation, and from their success he deduces the conclusion that the lines in contemplation will be successful also. Of this, as we have said before, we have not the slightest doubt. The Signor claims for the route which he has selected the Important advantages that it crosses the ocean where the distance between Europe and America is least, and that it passes "by many important islands and by various capes and banks favorably situated for the subdivision of the length of the line late short sectionsshorter, indeed, than many of the lines sirendy established between other points." We desire to call the attention of these interested in the railed to take the city was not his fault, but subject to Signor Marcoartu's enterprise and I recommend his pamphler to their considers a strength of the enemy's position. It is also

Sauce for the Goose and the Gander. the HERALD, in which it is stated that some time ago we urged the government to arres those who opposed the war for the Union, and the Tribune insinuates that in the arbitrary arrests of Vallandigham and others the gov ernment is only following our advice. The Tribune draws a tolerably long bow; but we are willing to admit, for the sake of the argument, that Greeley is right for once. Now, our advice was to arrest all sympathizers with trea son alike; and we have often protested and do again protest against allowing Greeley to write reason, and Wendell Phillips to talk trease and Cheever to preach treason, while for the and other peacemongers have been arrested and courtmartialed. Only a short time age Greeley and Vallandigham were in partnership in this peace business, employing Colorado Jew ett as their agent. Why is Vallandigham sea South and Greeley allowed to go on from bad to worse, unmolested by the law which he has repeatedly infringed? Either Vallandigham should be let alone or Greeley, Phillips and Cheever should be confined. There is no es cape from this dilemma, and the administration must either do one thing or the other if it de-

sires to avoid serious trouble.

So with the suppression of the Chicago Times which has created such a terrible excitement in that city. Why should the Chicago Times be suppressed and the New York Tribune, which is a thousand times more dangerously treason able, be permitted to rave on unrebuked? I the papers of one class must be silenced the papers of the other and worst class must be silenced also. As things are now managed, the people begin to believe that politics has a great deal more to do with these arrests and sup pressions than patriotism. They begin to ob serve that those orators who are arrested are democrats, while those who are spared are re publicans, and that democratic newspapers are always suppressed, while republican newspapers are allowed to say whatever they like with mpunity. If these convictions take fast hold of the popular mind, and the democratic party thoroughly credits what many of its leaders al-ready assert—that this war is conducted with a partisan object, instead of simply and solely for the defeat of the rebellion—then the administration had better prepare for a storm. A war against the democracy will be a totally different affair from a war against the rebel and can have the support of no honest, conscientions man of any party in the country.

The Tribune says that the administration has taken our advice at last. If it had done so long ago the war would have been over by this time, and the nation reunited and indivisible If it proposes to be wiser now and adopt the ions with which we may favor it, we shall begin by advising that all these agitators and newspapers be left to talk and write themselves and each other out of existence, while the government vigorously pushes on the war to a triumphant conclusion, and thus destroys all opportunity for opposition. Nothing can be gained and everything is risked by arbitrary arrests and interference with the liberty of the press. The people have distinctly disapproved of such proceedings at the polls in several elections, and it is the duty of the administration to obey the will of the majority of the people. Any other course is inconsistent with the spirit and the letter of the constitution and the true and original nal idea of a republican government. But the administration insists upon pursuing this evil way its only temporary safety is in impartiality. If the peace orators must be arrested then arrest the abolition orators at the same time, and confine them in the same cells. If the peace organs must be suppressed, then the abolition organs should share the same fate. This is the only mode to secure even the tempo rary acquiescence of the people to these arbitrary and unconstitutional measures. As for the permanent acquiescence of the people, the next Presidential election will show that this cannot be secured at any price whatever.

New York Times.—In the account of the on Vicksburg on the 20th ultimo, published in the New York Times, there is a virulent attack on General McClegnand, on the ground that he refused to obey the order of his superior, General Grant, and did not co-operate with the other troops as directed, and consequently the assault failed, which otherwise would have been successful. "Had McClernand advanced, as was intended." says the Times correspondent, "the capture of Vicksburg would undoubtedly have taken place at the time of the first assault." The object of Grant, it seems, was to force the enemy's lines before he recovered from the demoralization conse quent on the five defeats be had suffered, and he therefore fixed ten o'clock on the morning of May 20 for a general assault on his works. According to the Thes correspondent it was ne cessary to countermand the order on account of a want of readiness of Major Gen. McClernand, and two o'clock in the afternoon was then appointed as the hour; but even then, it seems, he did not come up to time. "I do know," says this writer, "that it is very generally said among his officers and men that he purposely refused to move up his command, not only at ten o'clock in the morning, but at two o'clock in the afternoon, and did so for reasons of the most con temptible character-yiz: jealousy of General Grant." This is impossible. So gament an officer as McClernand could not be guilty of so flagrant a breach of discipline. Very different is the account given of McClernand in the general assault on the 22d by the correspondent o the Cincinnati Commercial. "On the left." says, "General McClernand commenced the assault earlier than any other commander;" and after describing the capture of three forts from the enemy he goes on to say:-"McClernand and his men performed their part with energy and determination, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his works, save temporarily in the instances I have mentioned. During the afternoon General Grant received a despatch from McClernand to the effect that he had taken three forts, and would be in possession of the city soen, if immediately reinforced. McArthur's division of McPherson's corps was sent to his assistance, and, if I mistake not, two brigades of another division. But McClernand did not take Vicksburg." Now this extract shows that McClernand was earlier at work than any other general; that he did his best, and thid ray re than any other; and that he ultimately wisfortane-ya misfortune arising from the great that there is continuity harmony and | so

active co-operation between McCler Grant. The Times ought to be shamed of it self for inserting such a calumny of a brave general, and we hope it will have the decency to retract it immediately.

THE HERALD AS A CORPORATION ORGAN.-IS s reported that the HERALD is to be the pub lisher of the official advertisements of the Corporation of the city of New York, on account o its having a larger circulation than any other paper published here; and we have frequent-ly printed official notices for our own and other governments, to say nothing of applica tions for loans from the corporations of Western cities; but we had no idea that the good people of New Orleans appreciated us, so highly as to confer upon us a similar favor. An advertise ment which we publish this morning was directed by the Corporation of New Orleans to be inserted in the official organ of that city and in the New York HERALD, thus making us a sort of Corporation paper for New Orleans as well as

The Corporation offers to sell the right to construct a passenger and freight railway along the levee front of the city, and also through two of the principal streets, connecting the Misriver with the basin or harbors of Lake Pont chartrain. This is a fine chance for Law, Van derbilt and the other aspirants for the control of a railroad through our Broadway. They can now buy the right to build a paying road in New Orleans without having to disburse a cent to lobby agents. All they have to do is to call upon Col. Thorpe, City Surveyor of New Or leans, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to-day, and settle the matter at once. We hope that the Corporation of this city and the Legislature of this State will take a hint from the New Orleans authorities when they have another railway privilege to dispose of, and advertise it for sale either at a fair price or to the highest bidder, instead of giving it away for nothing to thos who pay the largest fees to lobbyists.

SPADES TRUMPS .- The various reports from Vicksburg agree that General Grant has determined to resort to the spade and regular approaches, after having in vain hurled his brave troops against the enemy's works. Hooker found the spade exceedingly useful in his re-treat from Chancellorsville, in proyening that retreat from becoming a complete disaster. But the radical journals and Hooker ridiculed General McClellan for using the spade at York-town, though it had the effect of causing its evacuation without loss of life. When so brave a general as Hooker, leading "the best army on the planet," finds the spade necessary, and when Grant, a braver and far better general, is compelled to fall back upon it, the superiority of McClellan's judgment in war is thus duly acknowledged and the miserable character o the petty warfare against him fully exposed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1863.

Information has been officially received in Washington that the rebel steamer Alabama on May 12 boarded a British ship off the count of Campeachy.

GENERAL HUNTER. GENERAL HUNTER.

There is anthority for saying that the statement that General Hunter had refused to obey an order to send a portion of his troops into Virginia is devoid of truth. No such order was given to General Hunter, who has never been known to disobey an order from a superior officer.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND. Capt. Goo. Brown, Acting Executive Officer Yates, Ensigns Roase and McEmer, and Masters' Mates Ward, Phipps and Kenney, of the iron-clad Mississippi steamer Indianola, are now here. White passing through Montgomery, Ala., they witnessed the launching of a rebel steamer of two hundred and forty-four feet keel and fifty-two feet beam, destined for the defence of Mobile, to be plated on her arrival there with four inch iron. She had ot been christened, but contained the machinery of the not been curistened, out contained the machinery of the old steambeat Vicksburg. The following officers were confined in Richmond when the officers of the Indianola left:—Col. H. P. Streight, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana; Col. O. A. Lawson; Major J. N. Walker, Seventy-third Indiana, and Lieut, Col. A. F. Rogers, Eightieth Illinois.

The Sixteenth Virginia regiment, which since its or-ganization has been employed in post duty in the Depart ment of Washington, is to be mustered out of service to-

MUSTERED OUT.

Art Bale: PICTUR

UNDER THE HAMMER.
A collection of oil paintings, principally by was sold at auction flat evening by Measrs. Ives & Co., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The attendance was pretty fair and the bidding moderately spirited. The catalogue contained seventy-eight lots, among which were several contributions from Fastman Johnson, Innes, Inman, Mignot, G. L. Brown and other well known artists.

style, was bought by Mr. Bell for \$60.

"Saco River," a landscape, by Fucchse"—in excellent painting—was knocked down to Mr. Wheeler for \$90. Happy Family," by Babcock, of Paris—a special

echer, as represented by the auctioneer-

and one of Mr. Beecher's most valuable paintings, we's knocked down to Mr. Ward for \$470. "On the Alert" —a figure of a black and tan terrier—by Inman, was purchased by Mr. Chapman for \$50.

Inman, was purchased by Mr. Chapman for \$25.

"Es opus Creck"—an excellent specimen of William Hart's gently—was sold to Mr. Bell for \$100.

"The "wariam Farmyard." by Bierstadt—considered a great favorite of the eminent divine—was sold at the shockingly low figure of \$165. Fought by Mr. Gibson.

"The Landing of Burneide at Roanoke Island," by G. L. Brown, a very large picture, smewhere in the neighborhood of six feet by eight, attracted much attention. It did not belong to Mr. Beecher's collection, but nevertheless brought \$200. Bought by Mr. Ward.

"Dicks," by Fait, brought \$200, and "Reminiscences of West Point," viewed from the north, by Feucchel, was knocked down to Mr. Wheeler for \$80.

"The Huerant Musician," by Fastman Johnson, was one of the best pictures exhibited. It was the object of some spirited bidding, and was finally sold to Mr. Gibson for \$200.

"Haymaking." a landscape by George innes, was started at \$100, and was finally knocked down to Mr. White for \$220.

A Marine Battle, a drawing by Van Beeat, highly railed by Mr. Beecher, and supposed to be one to be best efforts of the artist in question, was knocked down to Mr. Nichols for \$100.

Serguant Oliver P. Ford, of Company A, Ninth region Sanday last, his 31, at Keedysville, Maryland, from the effects of wounds in the thigh, received at Anticiam, September 17, 1862. He enlisted 3 a private at the commencement of the war, and rose in the service by his gallant conduct, having fought in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, until he was wounded. He was a native of this city, and formerly belonged to Engine Company No. 4. His funeral will take place to day at two o'clock.

Admiral Goldsborough and suffe visited the Macedo-nian (practice ship) on Monday, and was bonored with the contomary salute. S. me time later a portion of the midshipmen went on board, preparatory to the summer's cruise. They will seen sall for Europe, and will probably make a voyage up the Mediterranean, though it is ru-mored that an effort is being made to change the pro-

gramme herototore marked out.

The United States frigate Constellating, Commoders
Thatcher, arrived at Algoriess May 16. All well.

The United States gunbout Princess thoyal sailed from
Philadelphia June 3 for the blocks ding fleet near Charles

The Circumian, Licotepant W. B. Esten, is announced sail to day, with passengers, malls and supplies for the squarrous. Letters left at the Lycrom before noon will

ARRIVAL OF THE EAGLE.

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Atrocities of the Egyptian Troops in Mexico.

DIPLOMATIC TROUBLES IN ST. DOMINGO.

ANOTHER PETERHOFF CASE.

The steamship Fagle, Captain Adams, from Havena 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with interesting news from Cuba and Mexico

Our Havana Correspondence. Atrocties by the Egyptians in Memico-Memicon T How the French Suffer from Guerillas-Addition Venezuela-Trouble in St. Domingo Between the A ties and the United States Consul-Capture of a

Since I wrote you by the Sheldrake and Creole there is nothing very new to communicate. From Maxico comes a batch of correspondence, which I that published in the Diario de San'iago de Cuba, some of which is a mouth eld, and all dated prior to the surrender of Puebla, thereby and all dated prior to the surrender of Puebla, thereby lessening materially the interest we might otherwise feel in those letters. One of them, dated Vera Crus, May 5, contains an account of some horrible outrages committed on some defencetees inhabitants in the neighborhood of Medellin by the Egyptians in the French service. Six of these fellows in one instance, and three in another, are said to have entered some houses on the night of the 2d inst. and killed and wounded several persons, among them three women and three children killed, one of these latter being an infant of only seven months, and among the wounded are the of only seven months, and among the wounded are the names of three men and two women. The names of all the victims are given, with such particulars as would appear to stump this mournful affair with truth; and if General Forey does not make a signal example of those ruffians, the civilized world will brand him with a mark of infamy which will be a perpetual stain upon the arms of France. Three of them have in fact been already taken, and it is to be hoped all will be found and deals

despatches from General Ortega, dated respectively the 25th and 20th of last month, giving details of actions be-25th and 29th of last month, giving details of actions between the contending forces. In the latter one the General sums up by saying:—"Up to to day we have had a siege of forty five days, for forty-one of which the renness have been op n and in this month and a half the town has suffered eight assaults, it to o' which its french have been successful, we losing one fort, dismitted, and two blocks of houses." In one of these sampled, and two blocks of houses." In one of these same of the concludes by saying:—"The Army of the East is proud, very proud, of having fought, during a month and a half, an enemy as attute and capable as he is brave. As a tribute to justice I will say that had any other contracts of the contract of the contract of the force."

The Ree del Comercio of Vera Cruz, a French paper, in a late issue, gives an account of the horoic manner is which atty two men of the foreign regiment, under three Presch officers, defended themselves against an overwhelming force of three hundred cavalry and the same number of infantry, at Palo Verde, not far from Soledad. They shut themselves up in a bouse when attacked, and fought till every man but fourteen was killed or disabled, and when they surrendered ment of the four sen were more or less wounded. The convoy which they escorted was captured of course. The colonel of the same regiment, who followed next day with a respectable force, found aixteen bodies in the house, and, pursuing the road, picked up lowed communication to remain uninterrupted in order to inspire the French with such confidence that they might send out those small parties without any apprehension. Not a bad idea.

The British mail steamer from Vera Cruz is expected to arrive here on the 5th proximo. We may expect to bear, at least, of the arrival of the French before the Mexican capital if pot its surrender.

arrive here on the 6th proxime. We may expect to bear, at least, of the arrival of the French before the Mexican capital if not its surrander.

From Venezuela we have dates to the 6th inst.—three days later. The people of Caracas are and to be delighted at the prospect, even shadowy, of peace, in consequence of the late conterence at the Coche plantation. It would appear that ex-President Monagas belongs to neither party, for the friends of Paez and Falcon have proscribed him in their articles of agreement and delared against "a war without truer." This, to me, is a new phase in Venezuelan affairs. Several changes in the government have taken place. The Commander inthis, General Figueredo, and the Governor of Caracas, Col. Paez, have resigned, the former being replaced by Gen. J. M. Zamora, and the latter by Gen. Michelsera. A letter from Maracabo states that the little squadron of Palgar had gone over to the blockading squadron. Shall we accept that as a good sign, if true?

A letter from St. Lomingo City, dated 20th inst., states that some trouble has arison between the Spanish authorities and the United States Consul, in consequence of the Coliowing alleged facts.—In 1824 or 1825 a bill was passed by the Congress of the United States "expelling for resume of the writer asym—certain persons, who thereupon went to the Island of Santo Domingo, by Invi-

a one of State"—so the United States "expelling for rea non-sof State"—so the writer says—cortain persons, what thereupon went to the island of Santo Domingo, by Invitation of the then President (Boyer), and settled on t a paninaula of Samana. In the year 1844 when Hayti seril, rated from the Spanish part, those individuals became Dominicans, enjoying all the rights and privileges of cit-zens of that republic, and, we are told, even voted for the annexation to Span. For these reasons—being considered to we spanish subjects—these reasons—being considered.

cleared, she had a right to the high seas—neither more Mor 1985.

The faigle, which leaves to day, takes to New York Admiral Rubaicava and Senor Alvarez, the new Span sh Consul for New York. Our ingresting little friend, Teresita Carreno, also leaves to asily a short time in your city prior to her departure for Europe, where it is to be hoped new triumpha await her.

The steamer Corsion arrived yosterday, in the midst of one of the heaviest rain storms ever experienced here in this month. It rained increasantly for ten hours, and the streets were impassable rivers.

Exchange on New York 30 to 31.

The Hilliard Tourmament, Hind Day's Play—Tisman, Kayanagii, Fox and SERRITER THE VICTORS IN THEIR RESPICTIVE MATCHES—INCREASE OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE

Yesterday was the third day of the billiard tourn ment now in progress at Irving Hall. A great improve-ment in the programme of proceedings was the holding of an afternoon as well as evening rounten, for the purpo-of getting through the numerous matters to be played before the victor can be declared.

The third and concluding game on Tuesday evening, and of which the late holy, "evented us from giving the result, w. between lieman and foley. The inter, who had been detected. W Kayanagh on the first night had recovered from his attack of Theumatiem in the wrist, under which he aboved, and now gave a splendid litustication of the release and beauties of billiards, by his magnificent execution and command of the one. From the start he fever gave Foley a chance of success, so he secred 500 to the other's 226—winning by 274 paicis. The afternoon matches were won by Secreter and Fox-the former heating Goldthwait by fifty-sight points, after the closest contested game ever, witnessed, and the latter beating Deery by 110 points. In the evening Kayanagh easily defeated Eatephe by 220 points, and Fox repeated his afternoon, victory by beating Foley by 250 points, or exactly one half the game. To day the players are Tieman vs. Secreter, and Deery vs. interphen in the afternoon; and at night Secretier vs. Estephe, and Goldthwait vs. Foley.

Boston: propoller James Jerome, from Baltimore, and Josephine, from New York, have arrived. The steamer Belvidere salled this morning for New York.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railread

The late reports relative to pakets being driv Harper's Fory and similar stories of anticipated raise from the Baltimore and this Rallroad are entirely un-founded. The through like for freight and passenger's now working East and West with perfect regularity and deceatch, and no further interruption is convenented.